4/19/88 C2175-1

THE CHRONICLE of Higher Education

ISSN 0096-1582

April 20, 1988 • $1.95
Volume XXXIV, Number 32

News Summary

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In a partial victory, the Rev. Charles E. Curran praised the decision that allows him to stay on the faculty at Catholic U. Page A15.

On-line computer instruction can be as effective for teaching as traditional classroom lectures and discussions, researchers say. Page A15.

A new lobbying strategy was proposed for academe to deal with Congress's efforts to revise the tax status of campus businesses. Page A25.

Higher-education lobbyists were urged to stop asking the federal government for money for every worthy scientific project. Page A25.

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Lawmakers Question Efficiency of Probes of Scientists' Conduct

By DAVID L. WHEELER

WASHINGTON

Allegations of scientific misconduct against a Nobel Laureate and his collaborators are bringing into question again the efficiency of federal and university systems for investigating such charges.

A dispute over possible error or misconduct involving researchers at Tufts University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—including David Baltimore, a Nobel Prize-winning biologist—was aired last week in two separate Congressional hearings about fraud and misconduct in biomedical research.

Some members of Congress seized on the dispute as a current example of the failings of universities and the National Institutes of Health in investigating scientific misconduct.

Paper Called 'Misleading'

A few examples of blatant science fraud in the early 1980's and subsequent Congressional hearings about them pushed federal research agencies to form guidelines for responding to fraud and misconduct in research. Procedures set up by the National Institutes of Health and the National Institute of Mental Health are now under fire from subcommittees of the House Committee on Energy and Commerce and the House Committee on Government Operations.

On one side of the most recent dispute are the authors of a paper that appeared in a 1986 issue of the journal *Cell*. The paper has come under criticism as being "grossly misleading." Its authors included Mr. Baltimore, head of the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and co-chairman of a National Academy of Sciences panel on AIDS, and Thereza Imanishi-Kari, the principal investigator in the research for the paper, currently a researcher at Tufts-New England Medical Center.

On the other side of the dispute are two

Continued on Page A8

Foreign Research Funds at U.S. Universities	
Western Europe	$28,900,000
United Kingdom	7,000,000
West Germany	5,600,000
Other	16,300,000
Far East	$18,300,000
Japan	9,500,000
Other	8,800,000
Middle East	$ 7,900,000
Israel	700,000
Other	7,200,000
Canada	$ 5,700,000
Multinational	$ 1,500,000
Other	$10,300,000

SOURCE: U.S. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Foreign support for research and development at U.S. universities was minimal in fiscal '86: Page A4.

Reforms in Education of Schoolteachers Face Tough New Challenges

By COURTNEY LEATHERMAN

Educators and policymakers who have been trying to change the way schoolteachers are educated are facing tough new challenges in the next few years.

Five years ago, the Reagan Administration's report *A Nation at Risk*, which identified the poor condition of teaching in schools, prompted state legislators to introduce thousands of measures designed to improve the quality of teacher education.

A state-by-state summary of actions taken from 1986 to the present to reform the education of teachers begins on Page A31.

That "first wave" of reforms, researchers and educators acknowledge, was probably necessary to gain public attention and support for changes, but they also have said those efforts were the easy part.

"You might conceive of the second

Continued on Page A30

Harvard U. Receives First U.S. Patent Issued on Animals

Awarded for genetic alteration of mice in cancer research

WASHINGTON

The Patent and Trademark Office last week granted the first patent ever issued on animals. It went to Harvard University for genetically altered mammals that can be used to detect cancer-causing substances.

The patent covers all mammals with a specific genetic alteration described on the patent application. But only a new kind of laboratory mouse has been created so far by researchers.

The application for the patent was first filed in June 1984, before publication of an article in the November 1984 issue of the journal *Cell*, which described the genetically altered mice.

In the past eight years, the patent office, at times encouraged by the federal courts, has gradually expanded the kinds of invention that can be patented. Plants, microorganisms, and computer software have been added to the list of patentable inventions.

A year ago, the patent office said it would allow the patenting of animals.

21 Applications Pending

Advocates have said the patents will allow researchers in biotechnology to be financially rewarded for their work and thus encourage the development of new animals for both medical research and agricultural use. The genetic alteration of animals is only a technological extension of what animal breeders have always done to create unique animals, the advocates say.

Opponents, however—including animal-rights, environmental, religious, and agricultural groups—have said animal patents degrade animals, will lead to animals' suffering, and might allow a few agricultural companies to monopolize the livestock business.

Legislation has been introduced in both

Continued on Page A8

Fisk U. Encounters Some Non-Financial Detours on the Road to Fiscal Recovery

By DEBRA E. BLUM

NASHVILLE

Fisk University, long considered one of the nation's foremost historically black institutions, has been on the road to recovery from near bankruptcy for the last four years.

But in recent months, some trustees, students, alumni, and professors have been questioning where that road has led.

Concerns about the direction of the university have prompted a number of actions. Among them:

- Three members of the Board of Trustees, including the chairman, announced they would resign in June because they said they could not persuade other board members to hold Fisk's president, Henry Ponder, accountable for certain actions. They especially wanted details on what they considered to be questionable financial practices in the university's physical-plant operations and its financial-aid office, which had led Mr. Ponder to fire several administrators.
- More than half of Fisk's 644 students signed a petition calling for the resignation of the president unless he dealt with a number of issues ranging from the resignation of the board members to maintenance problems with campus facilities. A student committee held a press conference and reiterated those demands at weekly rallies.
- The university's alumni association submitted a letter to the board insisting that questions about the recent firings and the university's finances and governance be answered.
- Faculty members complained that the president and board, preoccupied with financial matters, had let academic matters slide.

For the last four years, Fisk has been running on a course of fiscal austerity and aggressive fund raising to overcome a $4-million debt, declining enrollment, and an endowment that had dipped to $3-million from $14-million because it had been used to help pay operating expenses.

Today, although the university has re-

Continued on Page A18

MARGINALIA

From a memorandum discussing the recommendations of a teacher-evaluation subcommittee at Western Washington University:

"Questions can be raised about the current set of teacher evaluation items. Is there too much redundancy? . . .

"My feeling is that too much redundancy is probably acceptable if not done to excess," comments the reader who sent the memo to us.

■

That reminds us: *Hermes*, an undergraduate "progressive" paper at Wesleyan University, called the recent U. S. actions in Honduras "like déjà vu all over again."

■

From a memorandum at Rhode Island College:

"If you intend to seek reimbursement for travel to conferences this semester (i.e., January 1–June 30), please supply the information below and return the form to Natalie. . . . Please note that 'it is unlikely that [late] requests . . . will be able to be honored.' . . .

They're shy, probably.

■

From the new Class Schedule Guide at the University of Southern Mississippi:

"Plan your schedule of classes (offering alternate courses) with your adviser. YOU MAY REGISTER FOR SUMMER AND / OR FALL AT THE SAME TIME."

Thanks for making it so convenient.

■

Titles: Stanford University has an acting deputy associate vice president in administration services and facilities.

■

The Career Guidance Foundation sent Virginia Western Community College a computer-generated letter with the salutation "Dear Dupe."

■

News release from Hope College:

"HOLLAND—E. I. du Pont de Nemour [*sic*] and Company, the Wilminton [*sic*], Delaware-based chemical firm, has announced it will award a $4,000 Educational Aid Grant to the chemistry department at Hope College. . . .

" 'This award is especially significant to the Hope College chemistry department because it is an indication that we have been effective in our efforts directed toward the training of undergraduate students,' said Dr. Rodney F. Boyer, professor of chemistry and chairperson of the department. '. . . Our students will be the major benefactors of this significant grant.' "

That's asking too much of them.

—C.G.

In Brief

Bok Says Students Need Colleges' Help on Ethics

Universities have failed to take seriously their responsibility to instill a sense of ethics in college students, Harvard University's president, Derek Bok, said last week in his annual report to the university's board of overseers.

"Students must get help from their universities in developing moral standards or they are unlikely to get much assistance at all," he said.

Universities, Mr. Bok said, increasingly impart knowledge and skills in a value-free environment that leaves "students to fashion their own beliefs and commitment."

As part of a comprehensive effort to reemphasize basic values such as honesty, non-violence, and respect for law, Mr. Bok recommended the following:

- Developing fair rules of conduct that reinforce these basic values.
- Encouraging community service and other collaborative activities.
- Trying as a university to deal ethically with moral issues that face the institution.
- Finding ways in which the university communicates ethical and moral issues to students through its faculty members, administrators, proctors, and coaches and working to make those messages reinforce rather than undermine basic values.

Campus Shuts Fraternity, Bans Alcohol Outdoors

The University of Massachusetts at Amherst has suspended the charter of a fraternity there after local police found a small quantity of cocaine and an illegal bar operating at the group's house.

During a raid on the Beta Kappa Phi house, police found the cocaine and 100 beer kegs, 84 of them empty. Police planned to charge several members of the fraternity with illegal sales of alcohol and with selling alcohol to minors.

The police action came just a few days after university officials declared a ban on alcohol at all outdoor campus activities this spring in an effort to prevent the kind of widespread public drinking that has contributed to racial incidents on the campus in the past.

The ban will apply to the campus's annual spring concert on April 24. University officials estimated that about 70 per cent of the students who attended last year's concert consumed alcohol at the event, even though only about 20 per cent of them had reached the legal drinking age of 21. In the past, each student was allowed to bring up to two six-packs of beer to outdoor concerts on the campus.

Student leaders protested the suddenness of the ban and the fact that they had not been consulted.

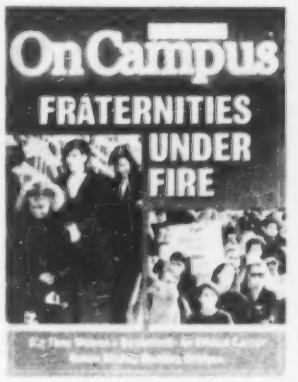
'Newsweek' to Drop Campus Publication

Newsweek has announced that the September issue of its *Newsweek on Campus* magazine will be the last.

Diana Pearson, a spokeswoman for Newsweek, Inc., said the decision to close down the six-year-old publication was based on financial problems stemming from increased competition for advertising among magazines targeted at college students.

"It was getting harder and harder for us to compete—to offer *Newsweek On Campus* at our quality level," she said.

The magazine, which is published six times a year and distributed free to 1.3 million readers, carried 40 fewer pages of advertising in 1987 than it had in 1986, Ms. Pearson said.



Corporate officials were also disappointed with the magazine's failure to increase the number of student subscribers to its parent, *Newsweek* magazine, she said.

Jerrold K. Footlick, editor of *Newsweek On Campus*, declined to comment on the company's decision.

Colby College Trustees Reject Ban on CIA

The Board of Trustees of Colby College has rejected a faculty request to ban recruiting there by the Central Intelligence Agency.

DIVESTMENT WATCH

Protests at U. of Colorado, Wellesley, Yale; Vote at Willamette

University of Colorado police arrested 31 protesters who were trying to build a shantytown on the campus to protest the institution's investments in companies that do business in South Africa. Eighteen of those arrested were Colorado students, one of whom was released without being charged.

Sgt. Larry Fisher of the university's police department said those arrested were taken to Boulder County Jail and charged with obstructing a peace officer. They were issued summonses and released without bail.

The protesters were arrested after they erected two shanties on the campus without permission and refused to vacate them. University workers tore down the structures after the arrests were made.

While no injuries were reported, Sergeant Fisher said the police had been forced to use "pain compliance" to get the protesters to move. "We apply pain until they do what we tell them," Sergeant Fisher said.

University officials said the protesters had refused to apply for a permit for the demonstration. Last week a group of anti-apartheid students applied for such a permit and erected a shanty on the campus. The group dismantled the structure at the time specified and there were no incidents, Sergeant Fisher said.

In late March the campus police tore down shanties that had been built earlier in the month and arrested 23 students who refused to vacate the structures.

AP/WIDE WORLD

An anti-apartheid demonstrator is forced by police to leave a shantytown on the U. of Colorado campus.

The university's Board of Regents voted last month against divesting its South Africa-related stocks, despite the protests. The university recently reinvested $2-million of its South Africa–related stocks, transferring the funds to a company without ties to that country. It now has $342,500 left in South Africa-related stocks.

■

Divestment protests also were reported at Wellesley College and Yale University.

Students at Wellesley built shanties on a campus lawn and staged a day-long hunger strike to protest the institution's investments in South Africa. The demonstration took place as the college's Board of Trustees was meeting on the campus.

Last year, the Wellesley trustees defeated a proposal to sell the college's stock in companies that do business in South Africa. Ann O'Sullivan, a spokeswoman for the college, said divestment had not been on the agenda for the recent trustee meeting but would be discussed at the board's next meeting in the fall.

As of last December, the college had $24-million—about 9 per cent of its $272-million endowment—invested in companies doing business in South Africa, an amount that has decreased by about $1.5-million since that time.

At Yale University, about 100 students demonstrated during the monthly meeting of the Yale Corporation to demand that the university sell its stock in companies doing business in South Africa. As of June 1987, Yale had about $213-million invested in such stocks.

■

Willamette University's Board of Trustees has voted to sell the institution's stock in companies doing business in South Africa that have not received a Sullivan Principles "Category 1" rating.

The board has also decided to sell selectively the stock of companies that have received that top Sullivan rating but have not been providing substantial assistance to the movement to eliminate apartheid in South Africa. The actions will be taken over a two-year period.

The Sullivan Principles are a code of conduct for U.S. businesses with operations in South Africa. The code was written by the Rev. Leon Sullivan in 1977, but last June he said it had not been effective and called on companies to end their operations in South Africa by March 1988.

About $4-million of the college's $60-million endowment is currently invested in companies involved in business in South Africa. A spokeswoman for the college said officials did not yet know how much of those $4-million in holdings would be affected by the trustees' decision.

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $50 per year ($51 if bill is to be sent). Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1988 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

Footnotes

As mistakes go, this one is fairly easy to miss, but it caused a "major headache" at the University of Pennsylvania Press.

The impressive gold-on-grey lettering on the cover of one of the press's recent offerings announces the book's title as if preceded by a drum roll: *Renaissance Humanism: Foundations, Forms, and Legacy. Volume 3: Humanism and the Disciples.*

Wait a minute. Disciples? What disciples? A glance at the title page clears up the mystery: *Volume 3: Humanism and the* Disciplines.

"Five pairs of eyes" went over that copy before it went to the printer, said Arthur B. Evans, the press's associate director, and no one caught the error until the finished books came back.

The decision to send the books out with "Disciples" on the cover was dictated purely by economics, Mr. Evans said. The handsome three-volume work, a collection of contributed essays, was expensive to copy-edit and to produce. Putting new covers on a thousand books just wasn't in the budget. "We already stand to lose quite a bit of money on this book," he said. "This just made a bad thing worse."

Editors at the press are hoping that the books will sell out, giving them a chance to go back to the printer and correct the mistake—and that, in the meantime, nobody catches on. It could work. The editor of the volumes, Albert Rabil, Jr., a professor of humanities at the State University of New York College at Old Westbury, didn't even notice.

Said Mr. Evans: "We just hope the adage, 'You can't judge a book by its cover,' will stand in this case."

•

Ask any three people to observe an event and tell you what they saw. Chances are good you'll get three different stories.

That's why anthropologists, who make a career of observing, worry about what they call "the Rashomon effect," after the 1950 Japanese film about four different accounts of a murder. What should be done when ethnographers come up with dramatically different descriptions of the same culture?

In the current issue of *American Anthropologist*, Karl G. Heider, professor of anthropology at the University of South Carolina, suggests looking for the truth not in the subject but in the scholar. He poses some questions to ask in trying to resolve contradictory interpretations: What kind of culture do the ethnographers themselves come from? How did they get along with the people they studied? What cultures did they study first, and how has that influenced the way they've looked at everything that followed?

"Nothing attracts attention quite like the sound of a colleague's mistakes being nailed to the wall," Mr. Heider says. "But the question of who is right and who is wrong in these confrontations is the least interesting one that we can raise."

Scholarship

PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE BY TERRY O'DONNELL

John L. Graham: "Japanese and Americans come to the negotiating table for different reasons. The Americans come to make a deal. The Japanese come to build relationships."

Making the Deal: Researcher Tracks Cultural Differences in Negotiating Styles of Executives Around the World

By ELLEN K. COUGHLIN

America's trade war with Japan may be lost in the geisha houses of Tokyo.

Too often, says John L. Graham, associate professor of marketing at the University of Southern California, American executives who do business in Japan fail to realize that, for the Japanese, the wining and dining is a crucial part of the wheeling and dealing.

American business negotiators are comfortable with preliminary small talk, Mr. Graham says, but not if it goes on too long. The Japanese, on the other hand, invest a significant amount of time and money in activities, such as personal conversations and lavish entertainment, intended to help them get to know their trading partners before a deal is struck.

A Career of Observing Differences

"Japanese and Americans come to the negotiating table for different reasons," says Mr. Graham. "The Americans come to make a deal. The Japanese come to build relationships."

Mr. Graham has made a career out of observing such differences. Ever since he entered graduate school at the University of California at Berkeley in the late 1970's, his research has been directed at analyzing the negotiating styles of business executives from a variety of countries in Asia, North and South America, and Western Europe.

His work is a mix of anthropological field work—observing actual business negotiations in progress—and statistical studies of data gathered through questionnaires, interviews, and other methods.

A major part of the research has consisted of the analysis of videotapes of business executives taking part in simulated negotiating sessions. Mr. Graham studies the tapes for details of the negotiators' behavior, especially their body language, facial expressions, and conversational habits.

He has published 19 articles based on his research and is the author, with Yoshihiro Sano, of *Smart Bargaining: Doing Business with the Japanese*, published in 1985 by Ballinger Publishing Company, as well as a version of the book geared to Japanese managers, published last year in Japan. He is currently working on a book, to be published by John Wiley & Sons, on negotiating styles in 10 countries.

'The Japanese Are Unusual'

Mr. Graham's research began with the Japanese; his doctoral dissertation focused on Japanese and American business negotiators.

"On almost all dimensions," he says, "the Japanese are unusual." They tend to smile when their trading partners least expect it. They avoid an outright No at nearly any cost. With no warning, they break into side conversations with each other in Japa-

Foreign Spending for Research at U.S. Universities

By KIM McDONALD

WASHINGTON

Contrary to the fears of some members of Congress, foreign spending on research and development in U. S. universities is minuscule, a study by the General Accounting Office has found.

The study, the first comprehensive look at foreign financing of research at American universities, showed that such spending amounted to only $74-million, or 1 per cent of the total R&D support at the 107 institutions in the survey that received some amount of overseas support in fiscal 1986.

It also found that foreign spending, much like that by American industry, is highly concentrated, with a few research institutions receiving the lion's share of support. More than half of the foreign R&D support to the 107 universities was concentrated at five institutions, the study found.

Those five—Texas A&M University, Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Oregon State University, and the University of Wisconsin—accounted for a total of $37.7-million of the $74.3-million reported by the universities, the G.A.O. said.

Concerns In Congress

Foreign financing of research at American universities has raised concerns among some members of Congress who fear it could give foreign competitors an edge over U.S. companies.

No government agency keeps statistics on such spending. So, last year, Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, a Texas Democrat, requested that the G.A.O., the research arm of Congress, find out how frequently and in what way foreigners used the research capabilities of U.S. universities.

Even among the top five institutions, which received the lion's share of those funds, foreign sources accounted for only 1

nese. ("I don't think the Japanese appreciate how much that upsets the Americans," Mr. Graham says.)

Despite their differences, though, the Japanese are far better at accommodating themselves to Americans than Americans are to the Japanese, Mr. Graham says.

"They have a history of economic dependence on the United States," he says. "In a sense, they've been forced to adapt. Wherever they go in the world, their approach is to adapt to other styles."

Americans, on the other hand, are more "obstinate," he says.

No Glib Generalizations

Following his early concentration on Japanese business executives, Mr. Graham's research has taken him to many other countries.

Studies of Chinese and Taiwanese executives, for example, have taught him not to make glib generalizations about the Orient. The two groups are as different from each other, he says, as both are from the Japanese. Where Taiwanese business negotiators tend to be aggressive, the mainland Chinese are hesitant to make any kind of decision at all.

In Western Europe, as might be expected, negotiating styles approximate the Americans' more closely than those in Asia, but Mr. Graham's research has detected certain national differences among European executives. Germans, for example, are much like Americans in separating business deals from personal relationships. In France, on the other hand, building friendships tends to be an important element of doing business—much as it is in Japan.

As his research has moved from country to country, Mr. Graham has made a point of enlisting local collaborators, usually university business professors like himself, who are instrumental in gathering the data in each country and who work with him in interpreting it. Together they constitute a network of researchers that encompasses 10 countries.

Mr. Graham is keenly aware of the dangers of stereotyping inherent in his research.

"My descriptions are a two-edged sword," he says. He argues, on one hand, that an understanding of variations in ne-

Continued on Page A7

Found to Be Minuscule

per cent to 9 per cent of each institution's total R&D spending.

Despite fears that foreign companies were using U.S. universities to compete against U.S. industry, the study found that foreign businesses accounted for only 37 per cent, or $27.6-million, of the foreign support. The remainder, $46.8-million, came from non-profit organizations, governments, and other non-commercial sources.

$512.5-Million from U.S. Companies

In contrast, U.S. companies provided $512.5-million, or 8 per cent, of the R&D spending at the 107 universities reporting foreign support, the report said.

The G.A.O. conducted its survey by mailing questionnaires to the institutions that were the top 150 recipients of fiscal 1985 research support from the National Science Foundation. Of the 134 that respond-

Continued on Page A14

RESEARCH NOTES

Most Distant Galaxy Yet Observed; 'Songs' of the Fruit Flies; New Deal's Social Experiments; Inborn Shyness in Children

An astronomer at the University of Hawaii last week announced the discovery of a galaxy nearly twice as far away as any previously found.

Astronomers estimated that the galaxy, which is about 10 times as massive as the Milky Way, probably formed when the universe was only a fifth its present age.

The galaxy, known as 0902 + 34, was spotted on two different telescopes on Mauna Kea, a dormant volcano on the island of Hawaii, by Simon J. Lilly, a staff astronomer at the university's Institute for Astronomy.

Mr. Lilly's discovery, which will be detailed in a forthcoming issue of the *Astrophysical Journal*, is considered especially significant by astronomers because it means that the formation of galaxies occurred much earlier in the history of the universe than some of the leading theories had predicted.

From measurements of the rate at which the galaxy is receding from the explosion, known as the Big Bang, that is thought to have formed the universe, Mr. Lilly estimated that it is about 12 billion light-years away from the earth. Because its light has taken that much time to reach the earth, he said, the galaxy "provides a unique opportunity to study the properties of a galaxy which existed when the universe itself was very young, only a few billion years old."

—KIM McDONALD

Biologists Discover New 'Songs' of Hawaiian Fruit Flies

Biologists working in Hawaii have discovered that many species of fruit fly native to the islands produce elaborate courtship songs, some of which sound like humming or the purring of a cat, that are markedly different from the sounds produced by closely related species of fruit fly that are found on the continents.

The scientists hope the clicks, purrs, and hums will shed light on how fruit flies, known as *Drosophila*, evolved millions of years ago from one continental female into the more than 500 species of Hawaiian *Drosophila* that exist today. They reported in the April 8 issue of *Science* some of the findings from what they say is the first comprehensive recording and analysis of Hawaiian fruit-fly songs.

"Songs, like other measures, are evolutionary footprints," said Ronald R. Hoy, a professor of neurobiology and behavior at Cornell University, who conducted the study with Anneli Hoikkala of the University of Oulu in Finland and Kenneth Kaneshiro of the University of Hawaii.

In their study, the scientists found that many fruit flies in Hawaii had evolved new mechanisms to produce the sounds they do, some of which are out of the frequency range of continental species of *Drosophila*.

In addition, they reported, while continental species of *Drosophila* that sing do so by rubbing their entire wings together, some species of Hawaiian flies are able to produce songs by rubbing only the bases of their wings or by vibrating their abdomens.

"We found some Hawaiian *Drosophila* sounding more like cicadas than flies," said Mr. Hoy. "Others are making a complex pulse rhythm more typical of crickets."

—K.M.

New Deal's Social Experiments Continued Into World War II

The social experiments of the New Deal did not end with the advent of World War II, as many historians have maintained, according to a paper presented at the annual meeting of the Organization of American Historians.

D'Ann Campbell, professor of history at Indiana University, argued that, during the war, President Roosevelt and top Army and Navy officials "used the military to promote social policy," particularly the inclusion of women and blacks in positions from which they had been excluded.

While blacks were placed in segregated units, they nevertheless "received more equal treatment in the Army than they did anywhere in civilian life," Ms. Campbell said. Similarly, while women were still discriminated against in the military services, some of them, such as nurses, had the chance to reverse sex roles and command enlisted men.

Further, Ms. Campbell said, programs such as the GI Bill of Rights and maternity and infant-care benefits for the wives of enlisted men were "serious social innovations."

Such experimentation was made possible by the widespread domestic support for the military effort, and by the fact that both liberals and conservatives in the government and military shared a faith in efficiency and expertise that led them to support the training of women and blacks.

Nevertheless, Ms. Campbell said, supporters of the New Deal never went as far as social planners in, for example, England, who formulated a comprehensive plan for remaking society after the war.

—KAREN J. WINKLER

5-Year Studies of Children Suggest Shyness Is Inborn

Two studies that followed the development of both extremely timid and extroverted children over five years appear to confirm suspicions by psychologists that shyness is a genetically influenced trait.

Jerome Kagan and Nancy Snidman, psychologists at Harvard University, and J. Steven Reznick, a psychologist at Yale University, report in the April 8 issue of *Science* that, in both studies, distinct biological reactions accompanied the children's reaction to strangers or unexpected situations. This, they said, suggested that the children were predisposed to shyness or gregariousness because of differences in their nervous systems.

Responding to uncomfortable situations, the extremely shy children experienced higher heart rates and greater pupil dilation than did the gregarious children. They also showed increased muscle tension and a rise in norepinephrine, a brain chemical secreted by people under stress.

The study also found that most of the children who were shy at two years of age remained inhibited when they were tested at seven years. But the researchers noted that a predisposition to shyness is not solely responsible for making a child shy.

The development of quiet, timid behavior, the researchers said, probably requires "some form of chronic environmental stress," such as fighting between parents, the death of a parent, or yelling by an older sibling.

—K.M.

RONALD HOY, CORNELL UNIVERSITY

A male fruit fly singing a courtship "song" to a female gets some competition from another male (left).

Drilling of 3-Mile-Deep Hole to Study San Andreas Fault Is Halted by Shortfall in NSF Support

By COLLEEN CORDES

Despite provocative preliminary data, a consortium of 42 universities trying to drill a hole more than three miles deep for earthquake research in California has had to halt the work because it has run out of money.

The hole is a few miles northeast of the San Andreas fault near San Bernardino.

The shortfall occurred at least partly because the National Science Foundation, which supports the drilling, received significantly less for fiscal 1988 than the President had requested. The reduced appropriations also led to controversial cuts in support for research in superconductivity (*The Chronicle*, March 9).

The consortium, called Deep Observation and Sampling of the Earth's Continental Crust, Inc., had to stop a little more than two-thirds of the way down because it had spent all of about $3-million that it received this year from the foundation.

That was about $400,000 less than the consortium originally expected from the N.S.F. for the project. In addition, a substantial part of the $3-million was, in effect, an advance from the foundation of money that the consortium otherwise would have received next year.

Consequently, the foundation has told the group not to expect enough money to resume drilling at the site next year, said G. Arthur Barber, the president of the consortium. The consortium represents 42 universities nationwide that have strong programs in the earth sciences.

> **"Prevailing theories to the contrary, the lines of maximum pressure run almost at right angles to the fault."**

Mark D. Zoback, a professor of geophysics at Stanford University and the chief scientist for the project, said the cessation of drilling had left scientists with preliminary data that are provocative but inconclusive in resolving longstanding questions about the forces that cause earthquakes along the San Andreas fault.

The goal of the project was to go down to about 16,500 feet—the depth at which earthquakes are generated. Geophysicists judged it necessary to penetrate that far, Mr. Zoback added, to take sufficiently deep measurements of temperature and pressure to determine the mechanics of how faults such as the San Andreas are related to earthquakes.

Instead, the work was stopped at about 11,515 feet. The measurements that had already been taken indicated that, prevailing theories to the contrary, the lines of maximum pressure run almost at right angles to the fault.

The finding is important for scientists who try to predict when an earthquake is about to occur. If confirmed, it would mean that entirely different parameters would be needed for laboratory experiments that try to simulate the conditions that lead to earthquakes, said Ian MacGregor, the director of the N.S.F.'s division of earth sciences.

Even if more money were to become available in fiscal 1990, the consortium would have to compete for a new award from the N.S.F.

The consortium's work was the only part of the foundation's research program on the outer crust of the earth to receive an increase this year, Mr. MacGregor said. He added that the drilling had already led to significant discoveries, although the research results remain more ambiguous than they would be if deeper measurements could be taken.

The hole will, however, continue to be used for research. It has been lined with steel to prevent it from collapsing. The United States Geological Survey, which plans to insert measuring instruments in the hole to use it as an underground observatory, paid for the lining.

The consortium, meanwhile, is continuing to conduct research at the site with other money from the N.S.F. and other federal agencies. It is also trying to win support from other sources to start drilling again, which costs about $15,000 a day.

Fellowships and Awards

Continued from Preceding Page

of fine arts, Georgetown U.: Architecture and humanist culture in the early Renaissance.

Jordan Smith, poet, assistant professor of English, Union College (N.Y.): Poetry.

Dieter G. Soll, professor of molecular biophysics and biochemistry, Yale U.: Signal transduction in plants.

Karen Spalding, historian, New York: Provincial leadership in colonial Peru.

Elizabeth S. Spelke, professor of psychology, Cornell U.: The origins of physical knowledge.

Thomas G. Spiro, professor of chemistry, Princeton U.: Electron transfer and protein dynamics.

Keith W. F. Stavely, independent scholar, Cambridge, Mass.; adult services librarian, Watertown (Mass.) Free Public Library: American Protestantism in the First and Second Great Awakenings.

Jeanne Mager Stellman, associate professor of public health, Columbia U.; visiting associate professor of occupational health, University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey: A chemical systems approach to toxicology.

Alexander Stephan, professor of German, U. of Florida: Exiled writers in the files of the German Foreign Office, 1933-1945.

Gary Stephan, artist, New York: Painting.

Harry S. Stout, professor of American religious history, Yale U.: Religious culture in New England, 1783-1859.

Lynn R. Sykes, professor of geological sciences, Columbia U.: Seismological studies of great earthquakes and detection of nuclear tests.

Kei Takei, choreographer, New York: Choreography.

Sandra A. Thompson, professor of linguistics, U. of California at Santa Barbara: Language universals and discourse patterns.

Lawrence Thornton, writer, Claremont, Cal.: Fiction.

Jean Tirole, professor of economics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Contract design by an informed party.

Alan Turner, artist, New York: Painting.

Jeffrey D. Ullman, professor of computer science, Stanford U.: Efficient implementation of knowledge-base systems.

Mark Van Stone, graphic and lettering artist, Portland, Ore.: A history of writing as visual art.

Laura Volkerding, photographer, San Francisco; senior lecturer in photography, Stanford U.: Photography.

Anne Middleton Wagner, associate professor of the history of art, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; associate professor of modern art, U. of California at Berkeley: Studies in the history of French sculpture, 1789-1917.

Melinda J. Wagner, composer; assistant professor of music, Syracuse U.: Music composition.

Marvalee H. Wake, professor of zoology, U. of California at Berkeley: The evolutionary biology of the caecilian amphibians.

David Walker, professor of geological sciences, Columbia U.: Apparatus for investigating early Earth differentiation.

Don E. Wayne, associate professor of English literature, U. of California at San Diego: Ben Jonson and modernist aesthetics.

Howard D. Weinbrot, professor of English, U. of Wisconsin at Madison: The rise of British literature from Dryden to Ossian.

Richard Wendorf, professor of English and of art history, Northwestern U.: A critical study of Joshua Reynolds.

Scott Wheeler, composer; director of the musical theater, Emerson College: Music composition.

Halbert White, professor of economics, U. of California at San Diego: Econometric applications of neural-network modeling.

James D. White, professor of chemistry, Oregon State U.: Studies in organic geochemistry.

James P. White, writer; professor of English, U. of South Alabama: The art of Christopher Isherwood.

Randall White, associate professor of anthropology, New York U.: The earliest body ornamentation in Europe.

William H. Wiggins, Jr., associate professor of Afro-American studies and fellow of the folklore institution, Indiana U. at Bloomington: Joe Louis as an Afro-American and American folk hero.

George C. Williams, professor of ecology and evolution, State U. of New York at Stony Brook: Adaptation and natural selection.

John J. Winkler, associate professor of classics, Stanford U.: The papyrus fragments of ancient Greek novels.

Michael S. Witherell, professor of physics, U. of California at Santa Barbara: Experimental studies in the physics of heavy quarks.

Colin A. Wraight, professor of biophysics and of plant biology, U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign: Protein engineering of photosynthetic reaction centers.

Cheng-Wen Wu, professor of pharmacological sciences, State U. of New York at Stony Brook: Studies of cell differentiation and carcinogenesis.

Robert Wyatt, associate professor of botany, U. of Georgia: Studies in plant reproductive biology.

James E. Young, assistant professor of English, New York U.: Holocaust memorials in Europe, Israel, and America.

Jack Zipes, professor of German, U. of Florida: A social history of the literary fairy tale in the West.

Foreign Research Support Found Minuscule

Continued from Page A5

ed, 27 reported receiving no foreign support.

Of the 107 that did, 74 reported receiving less than $500,000 from foreign sources.

The study found that Western Europe was the largest regional contributor, sponsoring $28.9-million, or 39 per cent, of the research.

Japan sponsored more R&D than any other single country, a total of $9.5-million. It was followed by the United Kingdom, which spent a total of $7-million; Canada, which spent a total of $5.7-million; and West Germany, which spent a total of $5.6-million.

The largest recipient, Texas A&M, received $15.2-million, largely for the support of an international ocean-drilling program operated by the National Science Foundation. Harvard's $10.8-million was spent mostly on trade, finance, and banking research. M.I.T., which received nearly all of its $5.3-million from foreign businesses, spent 91 per cent of its support on biology and engineering.

Copies of the report, "Foreign Sponsorship of U.S. University Research," are available free from the U.S. General Accounting Office, P.O. Box 6015, Gaithersburg, Md. 20877.

PRIZES

THE 1988 BAXTER HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH PRIZE

Has Been Presented to

ROBERT BROOK and JOSEPH NEWHOUSE

Rand Corporation and the University of California, Los Angeles
For Distinguished Contributions to the Health of the Public Through Health Services Research

By

Association of University Programs in Health Administration

AUPHA

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THE CHRONICLE of Higher Education.

ISSN 0007-5982

May 4, 1988 • $1.95
Volume XXXIV, Number 34

News Summary

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New technologies and materials could pose health risks to the people of the 21st century, scientists predict: Page A4.

Sixty-one new members and 15 foreign associates have been elected to the National Academy of Sciences: Page A10.

A plan to restructure the American Psychological Association could be its members' last chance to keep their organization from splitting apart: Page A13.

The Supreme Court will reconsider a 1976 ruling allowing members of minority groups to sue private educational institutions and employers for racial bias under a Reconstruction-era law: Page A23.

Oklahoma will investigate charges that college officials were improperly involved with fund raising for state legislators: Page A23.

The number of high-school graduates will drop sharply over the next six years and then rise through 2004, according to a new study: Page A28.

The search for an athletics director at Southern Illinois University is likely to pit an established female administrator against a popular former athlete: Page A45.

Canada has embarked on a new policy of expanding the role of its colleges in foreign education and training: Page A46.

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Ford Foundation Plans Big Increase in Grants to Higher Education

NEW YORK

The Ford Foundation is planning a major increase in its support for higher education.

In what its president, Franklin A. Thomas, called a "reaffirmation" of Ford's commitment to higher education, the fund will increase by close to 25 per cent over its 1987 levels the amount it spends on grants to colleges and universities this year and next—a total increase of $9.5-million over the two-year period. The foundation gave about $20-million to colleges and universities in 1987, out of a total of $25.8-million in grants for education at all levels.

Mr. Thomas said the goals of the expanded program would be to "reinvigorate" undergraduate teaching and to increase opportunities in higher education for members of minority groups.

Other officials of the foundation said the expansion was a response both to criticism in recent years of the quality of college instruction and to projected shortages of faculty members in the years ahead.

"The health of higher education itself

Continued on Page A26

Academy Chief Urges Scientists to Agree on Federal Priorities

By KIM McDONALD

WASHINGTON

The president of the National Academy of Sciences last week urged scientists to end their "sniping and carping" and agree on a set of broad principles for how the federal government should spend its limited scientific resources.

Large, costly projects, such as the proposed $4.4-billion Superconducting Supercollider, along with the inability of Congress to provide substantial increases for science because of the growing federal deficit, have brought to a head the need to set priorities for scientific support, said Frank Press, president of the academy.

"At a time when we should revel in dazzling progress in almost every field of science, this sniping and carping among scientists is disturbing and destructive," he warned those attending the group's 125th annual meeting.

'We're Fast Losing Our Credibility'

"We scientists, who recommend the rationality and orderly process of our profession to government policy makers, are fast losing our credibility for being balanced, fair, and analytical," he added. "Our internal dissension and the mixed, conflicting, and self-serving advice emanating from our community are threatening our ability to inform wise policy making."

Other leaders of academe, government, and Congress have voiced similar con-

Continued on Page A25

TIAA-CREF Will Allow Policyholders to Transfer Their Accumulations Among Its Funds and to Competitors

By CAROLYN J. MOONEY

In an extraordinary action, trustees of higher education's two largest pension companies last week approved a plan that for the first time would give policyholders the flexibility to transfer their accumulations to other funds maintained by the companies—and even to funds offered by competing investment organizations.

Officials of the companies—the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association and the College Retirement Equities Fund—said they hoped the trustees' actions would meet mounting complaints from policyholders that their money had been locked in with the companies permanently. They recalled that a special trustees' committee last year had recommended a "vigorous and creative exploration" of the transferability issue.

"We believe that TIAA-CREF has responded positively and responsibly to approve the larger degree of pension flexibility that some employing institutions and policyholders desire in today's financial marketplace," said Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., chairman and chief executive officer of TIAA-CREF, which has $60-billion in assets.

In recent years, a growing number of TIAA-CREF's nearly one million participants have been clamoring for more flexibility and control over their pension investments. At the same time, competing investment companies—eager to tap into the higher-education market—accused the companies of maintaining a pension monopoly in academe.

Currently, the companies' participants

Continued on Page A18

Average Faculty Pay Rises by 4.9 Pct. in Year, to $37,000

By DEBRA E. BLUM

WASHINGTON

The average college professor is earning $37,000 this year—4.9 per cent more than in 1986-87—according to the annual faculty salary survey conducted for the American Association of University Professors.

Although the increase is less than last year's 5.9-per-cent gain, it marks the seventh consecutive year that average faculty salary increases have outpaced inflation, according to the survey, which was based on data from more than 1,900 institutions. When adjusted for inflation, the actual in-

Continued on Page A14

Average salaries for faculty members at more than 1,700 colleges and universities appear in a table beginning on Page A15.

A Bleak Assessment of American Education

AP/WIDE WORLD

William J. Bennett, Secretary of Education (at left), presents his report on the progress of American education over the past 5 years to President Reagan. Mr. Bennett's view—that schools have improved somewhat, but not nearly enough—was challenged by many educators. Story and text on Page A29.

MARGINALIA

From Secretary William J. Bennett's new report on the state of education (the text of which begins on Page A29):

"Minorities already comprise 28 percent of America's school-age population. . . ."

Physician, heal (and compose) thyself.

■

From a memorandum to the faculty from the academic ombudsman at the University of Kentucky:

"In 1985 the Senate Rules were amended to require certain procedures in cheating (which includes plagiarism) cases and to fix a minimum penalty of an 'E' grade *in the course* for any student found guilty of cheating. My conversations with faculty over the past six months have led me to believe that there is a fair amount of dissatisfaction with the cheating rules. Specifically, some faculty believe that an 'E' grade in the course is too harsh for 'routine' cheating on homework and laboratory assignments. . . ."

No comment.

■

Letter from the librarian of Gettysburg College to the editor of the *Gettysburgian:*

"On behalf of the librarians and staff of Musselman Library, I wish to thank the students who were using the library Monday evening, March 21. You were wonderfully cooperative in evacuating the library when the fire alarm sounded.

"We also greatly appreciate your patience with us and the office of safety and security as we repeatedly tried to silence the alarm.

"For those who are curious, a heat sensor failed, thus tripping the alarm. Each time the security officer reset the alarm system, the faculty heat sensor reactivated the alarm bell."

If you can't stand the heat, get out of the professoriate.

■

From a memorandum to the faculty at the University of Portland:

"The Instructor Development Committee is now soliciting nominations for the Burlington Northern Foundation's Faculty Achievement Award for Teaching. The amount of the award is $1500. . . .

"The formal announcement of the sinner and the granting of the award will be at the May Commencement ceremony."

That should add spice to graduation day.

■

From "Style Outline for College Paper," an instruction sheet at Manhattan College:

". . . Spelling, writing style and care will also be valued. This paper is to be considered a scholarly peice of work."

Noted.

—C.G.

In Brief

Former College President Pleads Guilty to Fraud

Gerard T. Indelicato, who resigned as president of Bridgewater State College in December in the face of a federal indictment, has pleaded guilty to five charges related to his alleged defrauding of the State of Massachusetts of $80,000 in public funds intended for an adult-education center.

Mr. Indelicato served as education adviser to Massachusetts Gov. Michael S. Dukakis from 1983 to 1986, when he became president of the college. The Governor has denounced Mr. Indelicato for violating the law and the public trust.

As a part of a plea-bargain arrangement, U.S. Attorney Frank L. McNamara asked for a five-year prison sentence for Mr. Indelicato. He also asked that Mr. Indelicato be ordered to serve three years of probation and pay back the $80,000. The funds came from federal grants to the state.

None of the federal charges were related to Mr. Indelicato's presidency at Bridgewater, but state and federal investigations of allegations that he misappropriated state funds while president are continuing.

Testing Begins in Survey of AIDS Among Students

Blood tests to determine how widespread AIDS is among college students are under way on about 20 campuses, according to the American College Health Association.

The tests are being conducted on blood samples that have been drawn by student health services for other purposes. Once the samples are included in the study, they are separated from any information that could identify the persons from whom the blood was taken. The study is not set up to permit health services to notify people whose blood shows that they have been exposed to H.I.V., the virus that causes AIDS.

The year-long study, which will provide the first reliable information about the spread of H.I.V. among college students, is being conducted for the U.S. Public Health Service's Centers for Disease Control. The C.D.C. has commissioned similar studies of other segments of the population.

New Drive at Stanford to Rein In Hoover Unit

Two faculty members at Stanford University are circulating a petition calling on the university to bring the semi-autonomous Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace "under formal academic governance."

Short of that, say the organizers of the drive, the university should "end connections" with Hoover's "political arm," which engages in partisan political activities on behalf of conservative causes. The petition asks the Faculty Senate to urge the university's Board of Trustees to take such steps.

The document was drafted by John Manley, a professor of political science, and Ronald Rebholz, a professor of English. They said the petition had been prompted by a "concerted campaign against Stanford" by George Marotta, a Hoover fellow and the institution's public-affairs director, who recently charged that many Stanford professors were liberal-oriented, based on his study of their voter registrations.

In 1985, the Faculty Senate recommended that Hoover fellows and its director be subject to university appointment procedures. It also said much of the "antagonism and suspicion" that existed between the university and Hoover was due to the "degree of autonomy" Hoover had within the university's governance structure.

Protesters End Takeovers at Williams and Vermont

Protests by groups of minority students at Williams College and the University of Vermont have ended with commitments from both institutions to increase minority representation among faculty members and students.

At Williams, students ended their four-day occupation of a dean's office after officials agreed to a series of steps to increase the number of minority students and faculty members, to add multicultural courses to the curriculum, and to establish a multicultural center.

Minority students at the University of Vermont ended a four-day occupation of the president's office after winning a commitment to increase the number of minority faculty members and to double the number of minority

Ethics-Studies Program Planned

CHICAGO

A major public-accounting firm has said it will spend $5-million in the next five years to develop case studies on ethics for business schools.

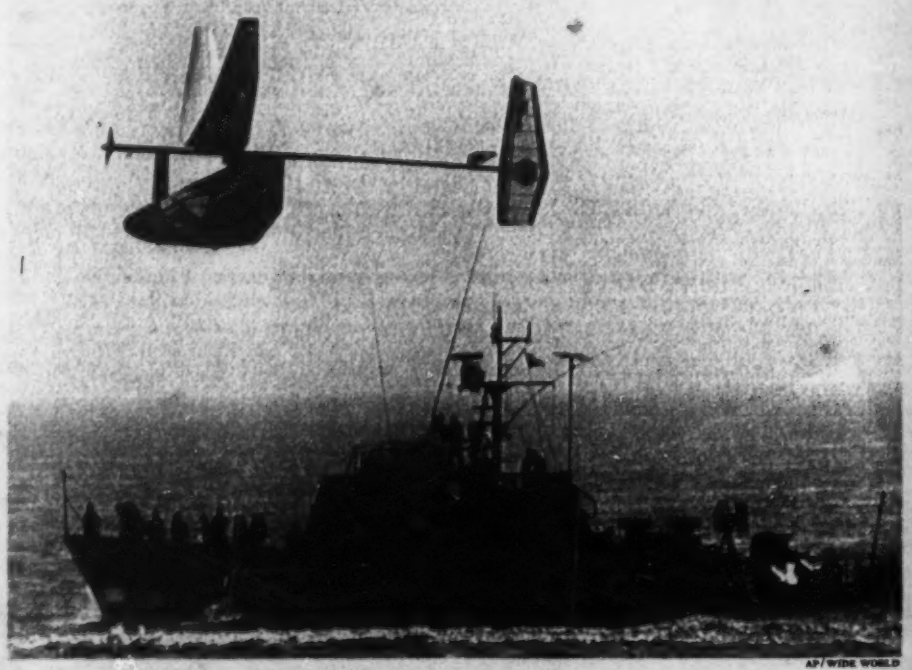
In addition, Arthur Andersen & Co., which is based in Chicago, said it would provide free training to college professors who are interested in teaching the cases, and would sponsor a series of conferences on ethics for faculty members, students, business executives, and company clients.

The case studies will present ethical dilemmas in the areas of accounting, economics, finance, marketing, and management, and will emphasize situations that entry-level employees might face early in their careers. The first cases will be available next fall.

More information about the business ethics program, which is called PACE, is available from the office of G. Robert Baechle, Arthur Andersen Center for Professional Education, (312) 377-3100.

—JEAN EVANGELAUF

MIT's Human-Powered Plane Sets 2 World Records



AP/WIDE WORLD

"Daedalus 88," designed and built at M.I.T., flies from Crete to Santorini with a Greek naval escort, before crashing into the Aegean Sea.

HERAKLION, GREECE

A human-powered airplane designed and built at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology established world distance and endurance records on a flight between two islands here before it collapsed and crashed into the Aegean Sea.

Daedalus 88 crashed after it encountered strong winds 30 feet from its landing site on Santorini following a 74-mile, 3-hour-and-54-minute flight from Crete.

Kanellos Kanellopoulos, the Greek national bicycling champion who was piloting the pedal-driven plane, was not injured in the crash and was helped ashore by crew members from a boat accompanying the aircraft.

Daedalus 88 easily surpassed the distance and endurance records held by *Gossamer Albatross*, which flew 51.7 fewer miles and was aloft 65 fewer minutes when it was flown across the English Channel in 1981.

The plane and its backup, *Daedalus 87*, were designed and built at M.I.T. by students and faculty members. United Technologies Corporation was the primary sponsor for the 2½-year-old Daedalus project.

The plane flew at altitudes between 30 and 40 feet and at an average airspeed of 15 miles an hour, said Mark Drela, an assistant professor of aeronautics and astronautics, who was the project's aerodynamics specialist.

Plans for the future of the Daedalus project have not been determined, he said.

—T.J.D.

The Chronicle of Higher Education (issn 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $50 per year ($51 if bill is to be sent). Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1988 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

Average Faculty Member's Salary Has Increased 4.9 Pct. in Year, to $37,000

Continued from Page A1

crease was 0.9 per cent, compared to last year's actual gain of 3.9 per cent.

While this was the third consecutive year in which average faculty salary increases fell below those of the previous year, faculty members fared better than administrators. Average salaries for the latter rose an average of 3.3 per cent for the current year, falling below the inflation rate for the first time in five years, according to the results of a recent survey by the College and University Personnel Association (*The Chronicle*, March 9).

Nevertheless, Hirschel Kasper, professor of economics at Oberlin College and chairman of the A.A.U.P. committee that conducted the study, said he was disappointed that faculty salary increases have gotten smaller in recent years.

'The Commitment Never Came'

"At a time that people are talking about the importance of higher education, research, and innovation, it surprises me that there has been a reduction in apparent support in terms of resources for the faculty members who are the leaders in those endeavors," Mr. Kasper said.

Last year's report on the salary survey, which Mr. Kasper also wrote, warned that institutions needed to budget more money for faculty salaries to combat higher inflation rates predicted for the coming year.

However, "the commitment asked for and encouraged never came," he said.

For all faculty members, regardless of location or type of institution, the following average salary levels were reported for the current academic year:

- Full professor: $47,400, up 5 per cent.
- Associate professor: $35,300, up 4.8 per cent.
- Assistant professor: $29,200, up 4.9 per cent.
- Instructor: $22,090, up 3.8 per cent.

The A.A.U.P. report, *Mastering the Academic Market Place*, examines the tension in the faculty job market that occurs when junior professors in hard-to-hire disciplines earn more than senior professors in other disciplines.

Mr. Kasper said that such inequities in salary levels would continue to exist as long as people in the such competitive fields as accounting, business, computer science, and engineering had attractive professional opportunities outside of higher education.

"An appropriate range of salaries needs to be set on each individual campus according to the differentials that will exist," he said.

As in past years, the varying cost-of-living rates across the country and the location of some institutions affected the average salary levels in different regions, the report stated.

Average salaries for faculty members ranged from $43,590 in the West Coast states to $32,730 in the Central Southeast region that includes Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

The report also indicated that average salary increases were again larger at private, independent institutions than at public or church-related colleges and universities. The average salary for faculty members at private institutions was reported to be $39,730—up 5.6 per cent from last year, while the average salary at a public institution was reported to be $37,170—up 4.7 per cent from last year.

Professions in non-tenure-track posts continued to lag behind their counterparts, the survey found.

Full Report Available

The full A.A.U.P. faculty salary report, which includes additional nationwide averages and trends, an analysis of the salary data, and a discussion of the academic market place, is scheduled to be released this week in *Academe*, the association's magazine.

The magazine can be purchased for $25 a copy from the American Association of University Professors, 1012 Fourteenth Street, N.W., Suite 500, Washington 20005; (202) 737-5900.

Supplementary tables to the annual report and other data may also be ordered through the A.A.U.P.

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARIES FOR 1987-88

	Public		Private		Church-related		All	
Doctoral institutions	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase
Professor	$51,080	5.1%	$59,850	6.3%	$53,080	5.7%	$52,950	5.4%
Associate professor	37,330	5.2%	41,080	5.7%	39,170	4.7%	38,040	5.3%
Assistant professor	31,480	5.4%	34,080	6.6%	32,190	5.7%	32,050	5.6%
Instructor	22,180	4.2%	26,530	6.9%	28,120	7.0%	23,000	4.7%
Lecturer	26,940	—	26,420	—	24,940	—	26,770	—
All ranks	40,970	5.2%	46,960	6.2%	41,080	5.4%	41,780	5.4%
Comprehensive institutions								
Professor	$46,060	4.4%	$44,010	5.1%	$42,460	4.8%	$43,940	4.5%
Associate professor	34,710	4.1%	34,990	4.9%	34,120	4.8%	34,690	4.3%
Assistant professor	28,380	3.6%	28,950	5.2%	28,350	5.6%	28,460	4.0%
Instructor	21,810	2.7%	22,440	2.6%	22,280	4.0%	21,900	2.8%
Lecturer	23,340	—	25,380	—	28,120	—	23,760	—
All ranks	35,260	4.1%	35,350	5.0%	34,210	5.0%	35,180	4.3%
Baccalaureate institutions								
Professor	$38,730	4.6%	$42,540	4.6%	$33,820	4.0%	$37,890	4.4%
Associate professor	32,420	4.3%	32,210	4.7%	28,130	4.3%	30,410	4.4%
Assistant professor	27,070	4.4%	26,490	5.2%	23,800	4.8%	25,410	4.9%
Instructor	21,940	1.9%	21,340	5.8%	20,200	4.1%	20,980	3.8%
Lecturer	23,530	—	25,910	—	17,510	—	22,990	—
All ranks	31,060	4.3%	32,750	4.8%	27,550	4.3%	30,050	4.5%
2-year institutions with academic ranks								
Professor	$38,230	5.3%	$27,290	4.0%	$24,650	2.2%	$37,800	5.2%
Associate professor	32,190	4.5%	23,870	3.0%	22,670	2.9%	31,770	4.4%
Assistant professor	27,270	5.1%	20,700	4.4%	20,740	7.0%	26,810	5.0%
Instructor	23,200	4.5%	16,950	4.2%	16,810	4.2%	22,690	4.2%
Lecturer	19,520	—	—	—	—	—	19,510	—
All ranks	31,130	4.9%	21,790	3.9%	21,300	4.1%	30,610	4.8%
2-year institutions without academic ranks								
All	$29,130	4.3%	$21,670	7.1%	$20,130	3.9%	$28,950	4.4%
All institutions except 2-year institutions without academic ranks								
Professor	$47,220	4.9%	$52,240	5.8%	$39,240	4.7%	$47,400	5.0%
Associate professor	35,640	4.7%	36,630	5.2%	31,480	4.5%	35,300	4.8%
Assistant professor	29,610	4.7%	30,080	5.8%	26,020	5.2%	29,200	4.9%
Instructor	22,190	3.4%	22,720	5.0%	20,970	4.5%	22,090	3.8%
Lecturer	25,450	—	26,130	—	23,810	—	25,470	—
All ranks	37,170	4.7%	39,730	5.6%	31,180	4.7%	37,000	4.9%

— No data reported.
Note: Salary figures are based on 1,910 institutions; percentage increases are based on 1,840 institutions.

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Self-Professed Marxist Charges His Political Views Led Ohio U. to Cancel His Teaching Contract

ATHENS, OHIO

A self-professed Marxist who teaches at Ohio University is leading a media campaign claiming that the university did not renew his teaching contract because of his political views.

Howard H. Frederick, an assistant professor of telecommunications, said his contract had not been renewed for the coming year because of his politics, his research on Cuba and Nicaragua, and his association with liberal causes.

"Ohio University claims that I 'failed to integrate [my] efforts into the overall objectives of the program and of the institution,' " Mr. Frederick said in an interview. "This is a cover-up for its biases against my political views and academic endeavors."

Mr. Frederick specializes in the study of communications systems in socialist and underdeveloped countries and has published a book and 20 articles on related subjects. He has led study trips to socialist and nonaligned nations and served as a visiting professor at Karl Marx University in East Germany.

Mr. Frederick's appeal of his department's decision to terminate his probationary teaching status—a decision made a year and a half before he would be eligible for tenure review—has been rejected by two faculty committees, which rejected his claim of academic-freedom violations.

At a rally attended by about 150 students, faculty members, and community members, Mr. Frederick charged that Ohio University and other public universities had been forced into an "unholy alliance with big business." He was fired, he said, because he represented an alternative viewpoint that did not fit in with what he considers the mainstream corporate and government values of the university.

In a written response to Mr. Frederick's statements about the non-renewal of his contract, university officials said he was using the issue of academic freedom "to shield inadequate performance of duties." Officials refused to comment on what they characterized as confidential personnel matters, but said that Mr. Frederick's record had been reviewed according to his performance of assigned duties, scholarly achievement, and interaction with students.

Mr. Frederick's appeal to have his contract renewed has been sent to the university provost. If that appeal is rejected, he said he plans to bring it to the Faculty Senate, which could advise the provost to rehire him. He said he also would take legal action, if necessary.

In addition, Mr. Frederick plans to stage a rally this week on the steps of the federal courthouse in Columbus, Ohio, to protest the Federal Bureau of Investigation's refusal to give him information about him that he said the bureau had acknowledged collecting.

—DEBRA E. BLUM

Stanford U. Reaches Out-of-Court Settlement With Author of Vocational-Guidance Test

STANFORD, CAL.

An out-of-court settlement has been reached by Stanford University and one of the authors of a well-known vocational-guidance test in a lawsuit over control of the rights to use the test.

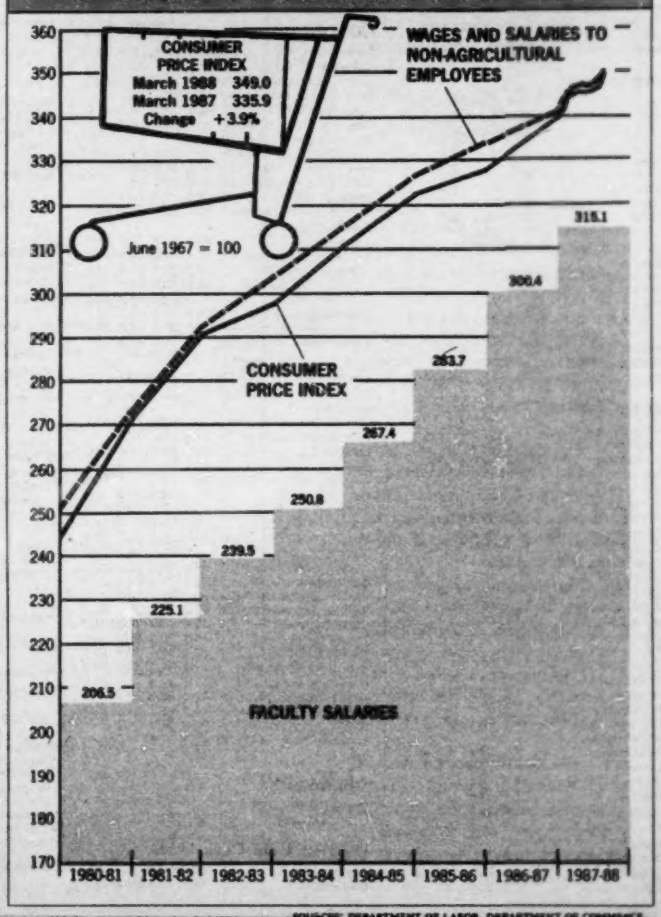
The university contracted in the 1960's with David Campbell, an education researcher, for revisions in the Strong Vocational Interest Blank, a test originally developed by E. K. Strong, a Stanford professor of psychology in the 1920's.

Mr. Campbell, a retired member of the University of Minnesota faculty, filed the lawsuit after the Stanford University Press awarded exclusive marketing and scoring rights to the test to a publishing company. A federal district judge ruled for the university, but an appeals court ordered a trial.

Under the settlement, Stanford will pay Mr. Campbell $50,000 in lieu of future royalties and all existing publishing contracts will be canceled, allowing copyrights to remain with the university.

—JACK McCURDY

Faculty Pay and the Cost of Living



SOURCES: DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, AND AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS